

# The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 290, Vol. VI.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements

**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**FAMILY GROCERS,**

**WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.  
At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

**DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.**

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buver in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

**Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:**

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes  
Coffee, from the pure bean, ground on the premises  
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands  
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf  
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies  
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

Candles: best brands  
Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes  
Vestas, by approved makers  
Salt: table, fine, and coarse  
Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanias, and Elemes  
Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene  
Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted

**TOBACCOS.**

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior  
Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden Bar, Venus, tens  
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tins and boxes.

Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sizes  
Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.

**WINES AND SPIRITS.**

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case  
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Lila, Longjohn's, in bulk and case  
Rum: Lemon Hart's  
Port: Fine old Orléans, six grape  
Sherry: Gonzalez, six diamond  
Gin: J. KZ Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell  
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's  
Claret: St. Julien's

Moselle: No. 2  
Hock: Gold Leaf  
Ginger Wine, in bulk and case  
Ales: Tennent's, Y. Quiver's, and Colonial.  
Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guinness's, and Colonial  
Cordials: assorted  
Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's  
Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

**IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of**

Blasting powder and fuse  
Gunpowder, cans, and shot  
Long and short handled shovels  
Spades, sluice forks  
Picks and pickhandles  
Gold dishes, hose-pipes  
Drills and drilling hammers  
Manilla and flax ropes  
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils  
Galvanised and corrugated iron  
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins  
Tea-kettles, iron and tin  
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs  
Iron boilers  
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans  
Axes and axe-handles  
Nails, cut and wrought  
Tacks, clout and American cut  
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades  
Cutlery, a large assortment  
Carpenters' tools of every description.

**CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.**

**HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.**

**DRAPERY & CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac  
Boys' do.  
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin  
Shirts: white dress, crimeans, scotch twill, tweed  
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton  
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: wineceys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints  
Flannels; Calicoes, bleached and unbleached  
Blankets, rugs, quilts  
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.  
Cocoa and felt matting  
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets  
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

Boots: men's elastic-sided, watertights, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boots  
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.  
N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

**CROCKERYWARE.**

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete  
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket

China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description

**FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.**

**FANCY GOODS.**

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerscham and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

**COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.**

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

**SWAN BREWERY,**  
CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER - - Proprietor.

The Proprietor is now prepared to supply his unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity, delivered throughout the District.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

G. W. GOODGER.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,

(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)

Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior stone stabling in course of erection.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Courthouse

Cromwell Advertisements

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

**I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,**

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE, DUNEDIN, & MELBOURNE,

**DIRECT IMPORTERS.**

Having just removed into our NEW PREMISES, in respectfully thanking the Public for their past support, and soliciting a continuance of their patronage, we beg to assure them that our object in future will be, in order to meet the increasing demand, to keep much larger and better-assorted stock of

**DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, & GENERAL GOODS**

than hitherto,—the best, in fact, ever seen out of Dunedin,—which we will sell at prices that will defy competition. Our motto will strictly be

**"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS."**

We beg specially to draw attention to our splendid stock of

**DRESS GOODS,**

Comprising Silks, Poplins, Repp, Twills, Mohair, Merinos, Llamas, Batistes, Prints, Wineceys, Gingham, Alpaca, Lustres, &c. (We can offer some really good Bargains in the above line.)

Also, Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, latest style, just received from Melbourne.

Our Stock of

**UNDERLINEN, CALICOES, BLANKETS, &c. &c.,**

Will be found to comprise every quality, and are on sale at extremely low figures.

**OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT**

Is stocked entirely from our DUNEDIN CLOTHING FACTORY.

**THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT**

Includes every description of Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots, of all qualities and prices.

A large supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorized agents for

**ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS.**

LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide,

**GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, & PROVISIONS.**

**IRONMONGERY & CROCKERY.**

**TIMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.**

**PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS.**

**GRINDERY AND SADDLERY.**

**PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.**

**FURNITURE AND BEDDING.**

We beg to invite the Public to come and inspect the premises and Stock, and judge for themselves.

**I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.**

**WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

**MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL**

Cromwell

**BELFAST STORE,**  
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-  
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,  
&c. &c. &c.**JAMES HAZLETT**

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened **EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL**, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with **EVERY CLASS OF GOODS**, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

**JAMES HAZLETT** would particularly mention that in the **FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS** he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs **WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS**, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

**J. HAZLETT**, being a **CASH BUYER** in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

**JAMES HAZLETT,**  
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.**WILLIAM TAYLOR,**  
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET ... CROMWELL

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and most approved fashion.

**ALL WORK GUARANTEED.**

PRICES MODERATE.

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,**  
(Wholesale and Retail).**JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

\*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**  
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),**OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

**GREAT BARGAINS**  
GREAT BARGAINS!

Just Received,

An assortment of first-class Silver Hunting  
**LEVER WATCHES,**

By the best London makers—all warranted.

ALSO,

Fine Lot of **JEWELLERY** and **CLOCKS.**  
Inspection invited.

**E. MURRELL,**  
Watchmaker, Cromwell.

NOTICE.

**COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!**

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by **WILLIAMS & HAYES**, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any other portion of the District. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. .. delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

**WILLIAMS & HAYES,**  
Coal Works, Cromwell.

Cromwell

**CHEAP HOUSE, CROMWELL,**

(OPPOSITE COUNCIL CHAMBERS).

**J. SOLOMON,**

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

**CHEAP DRAPER AND CLOTHIER.**

**J. S.**, in thanking the residents of Cromwell and surrounding districts for their valuable support since he established in the district, begs to assure all that he intends keeping up the name he has made, of being

**THE CHEAPEST DRAPER AND CLOTHIER IN CROMWELL!**

Don't forget **J. S.** was the first to bring down the prices of Drapery, Clothing, Boots, &c., and, with a fair share of support, he is determined to keep them down, and Sell Cheaper than any other house in Cromwell.

Come Early, and See the Largest, Best Assorted, and Cheapest Stock in Cromwell, now being displayed at **J. SOLOMON'S NEW PREMISES.**

**DRAPERY, MILLINERY, &c.**

Ladies', Maids', and Children's Drapery and Clothing of every description.

Splendid Assortment of Ladies' Polonaises, Dresses, made up and in the piece, in every variety of shade and texture.

New Stock of Silk Dresses, Silk and Velvet Jackets; large Stock of Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

Calicoes, Winceys, Flannels, Hollands, Linens, Blankets, Tweeds, Lustres, Persian and Russell Cords, Handkerchiefs, Merinos, Stays, Underclothing, Waterproofs, Cotton and Woollen Hose.

Handsome Stock of Carpets.

Beautiful goods in Ruffles, Laces, Collars and Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, and Silk Bows.

Alloa and Fingering Yarns.

**THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT**

Comprises Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing of every variety in color and quality.

Crimean Shirts, Flannel Undershirts, Boys' and Youths' Shirts.

Mens', Youths', and Boys' Hats and Caps.

Mens', Youths', and Boys' Half-hose, in Merino, Cotton, and Wool. Lamb's wool Ribb'd Pants, Plaiding Pants, Waterproof Coats.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Ladies' and Children's, Men's, Youths' and Boys—the Best Stock in Cromwell.

Fancy Goods and Patent Medicines.

Jewelry, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware.

**J. S.'s motto** has been, from the first day he opened, to

**SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN CROMWELL,**

and he intends sticking to the original motto, and

**NO HUMBURG!****J. SOLOMON,**  
**CHEAP HOUSE, MELMORE TERRACE.**

Bannockburn

**CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,**  
QUARTZVILLE.**CHARLES PEAKE,**  
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODOUS BILLIARD ROOM,  
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,  
with careful groom—always in attendance.

183 **CHARLES PEAKE.****BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD**  
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.**JAMES TAYLOR,**

**CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,**  
Begs to inform the Residents of **BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, PORTERS, &c.**, that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of **TIMBER** and **IRON** for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

*Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash*

**BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,**  
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-  
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions  
kept in Stock.

*The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.*

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &amp;c.

**JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.**

Bannockburn.

**ADAMS'S GULLY COAL-PIT,**  
BANNOCKBURN.**GEORGE COCKBURN**

Begs to inform the Inhabitants of the Cromwell and Bannockburn Districts that he has opened a Coal-Pit as above, and is prepared to supply Coal of first-class quality and in any quantity at lowest current rates.

Large consumers contracted with on reasonable terms.

**WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,**  
General**BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,**

Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to

**QUARTZVILLE,**

where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Cromwell.

**FRANCIS SANSON,**  
SADDLER & HARNESS-MAKER,

Melmore Street, Cromwell,

(Next door to Marsh's Bridge Hotel.)

Every description of work carefully and expeditiously executed.

**GOLDEN AGE**  
LIVERY & BAIT  
STABLES.**THOMAS GILMOUR,**

Having leased the Stabling in connection with the Golden Age Hotel, Cromwell, begs to assure travellers and others that every attention and care will be paid to horses entrusted to him.

Saddle Horses always on Hire.

Horses well and carefully Broken to Saddle and Harness.

**GOLDEN AGE STABLES,**  
Melmore Terrace, Cromwell.

Cromwell

**CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD**  
LATE MR GRANT'S  
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.**JAMES TAYLOR,**

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has **FOR SALE** all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope, **SADDLERY, &c., cheap.**

**THE CROMWELL BAKERY****J. SCOTT,****BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,**

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

**K. PRETSCHE,**  
CROMWELL,

COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,  
PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

NOTICE.

**BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.****WILLIAM HOWE,**

begs to intimate to the public of Cromwell and surrounding Districts that he has begun business as Boot and Shoe Maker in the premises lately erected by him two doors above Mr Baird's residence, Upper Melmore Street, Cromwell.

Having had a long experience in the trade, **W. H.** is confident that he will give every satisfaction to those who may entrust him with their orders.

Good stock of Boots and Shoes always on hand at reasonable prices.

Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Note the address:—Upper Melmore Street.

**THOMAS FOOTE,****TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**

MELMORE TERRACE,

**CROMWELL.**

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.

**HENRICH BEHRENS**

having purchased from Mr La Fontaine the business lately carried on by him in Cromwell as

**WHEELWRIGHT AND COACH-BUILDER,**

Begs to announce that he will carry on the same as before, in the premises opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Good work guaranteed; and prices moderate.

Repairs promptly executed.

REMOVAL.

**CROMWELL APOTHECARIES'**  
HALL removed to

Mr **J. SOLOMON'S** former Premises,  
Next the Golden Age Hotel.

**M A X G A L L,**

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.**  
Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery Tobacco and Cigars.

**NEWS AGENT & BOOKSELLER.**

**M. G.** is happy to be able to state that, business having greatly increased, prices for medicines will in future be considerably reduced from former rates.

**ALL CURES MADE EASY**  
**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

*Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.*

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicine is applied: a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

*Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.*

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

*Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.*

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

*Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.*

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

*Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.*

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

*Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.*

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that almost all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Scurvy
and Sandflies	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Tumours
Chicago-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff
Glandular Swellings	Joints
Lumbago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

**CROMWELL POST-OFFICE.**

**MAILS CLOSE:**

For Quartzville, Carrickton, Nevis, and Nevis Crossing, every Monday, at 8 a.m. sharp.  
For Bendigo, every Monday, at 8 a.m.  
For Luggate, Bendigo, Albiontown, Pembroke, and Cardrona, every Wednesday, at 8 a.m.  
For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.  
For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m.  
For Kawarau Gorge, Victoria Bridge, Gibbston, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton and Queenstown, every Sunday, at 5 p.m., Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 p.m.

**MAILS ARRIVE:**

From Nevis, Carrickton, Quartzville, and Bannockburn, every Tuesday, at 2 p.m.  
From Cardrona, Albiontown, Pembroke, Luggate, and Bendigo, every Thursday, at 2 p.m.  
From Dunedin, every Tuesday, at 2 p.m.  
From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m., and Saturday, at 10 p.m.  
From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Gibbston, Victoria Bridge, and Kawarau Gorge, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

C. E. NICHOLAS,  
Postmaster.

**Cromwell**

**NEW WINTER DRAPERY!**  
**W. TALBOYS,**  
LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

60 CASES CONTAINING 60 CASES  
THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS

To be obtained in Dunedin, and personally selected with great care for this market.

ALL NEW GOODS.  
Fancy Dresses—Silk Repps, Poplins, Merinos, Plaids, Aberdeen Winceys, Silk Winceys, Coloured and Black Silks.

Double-breasted Elegantly trimmed Jackets,—in velvet, beaver, cloth and sealskin, Plain and Reversible Shawls.

LATEST FASHIONS  
Costumes—in homespun, black repp, French cloth, Melton, and wincey.

CHOICE AND NEW.  
Trimmed Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, and Ornaments, Satin Hoods and Hats, Woollen and Lace Goods—splendid assortment.

TWO BALES: 100 Pairs.  
Blankets in all sizes—white, scarlet, blue, grey, and Mosgiel, Rugs of all descriptions.

VERY CHEAP.  
White Flannel—30 pieces, Twilled Flannel—all colours.

MADE TO ORDER.  
Men's, Youths', and Boys' double and single-breasted Suits—in Nelson, Geelong, Colonial, & Mosgiel tweeds, Trousers, Trowsers and Vests, White and colored Moles.

Large Sizes.  
Shirts—Crimean, tweed, and plaid, Flannel Shirts.

Extra Heavy.  
Knitted Pants, Mosgiel Pants, Flannel Pants—24 doz., Aberdeen Socks—100 doz.

NEWEST STYLES.  
Hats in all shapes—black and colored felts, Dress Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, and Collars, Men's Hosiery—a large stock.

MADE TO ORDER.  
Ladies' and Children's kid and leather Boots, Boys' and Youths' E.S. and nailed Boots, Men's E.S., water-tight, and shooting Boots—best Colonial make.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS  
WILL BE OFFERED  
FOR SIX WEEKS,  
As £1000 must be realised in that time.

**W. TALBOYS,**  
**LONDON HOUSE,**  
MELMORE-ST., CROMWELL.

**Cromwell**

**CROMWELL VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE**  
Next door to  
KIDD'S CROMWELL HOTEL.

**ROBERT WISHART,**  
General Blacksmith, Farrier, Machinist, &c.,  
Bids to intimate to the public that he has purchased the business from Mr EDWARD LINDSAY, as Farrier and Blacksmith, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, and turning out good substantial work of all kinds, guaranteed, to merit a continuance of public support.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally that he has purchased the CAST IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS from Mr LINDSAY, being the first introduced up-country; and in this branch he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most approved principle.

Light Shoes . . . . 12s.  
Draught do. . . . 17s.

**R. WISHART,**  
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

**EDWARD ALDRIDGE,**  
FARRIER,  
BLACKSMITH, and MACHINIST,  
(late of Clyde.)

Has started business in the above line in the premises lately occupied by J. W. THOMSON, in Melmore Terrace, Cromwell. From his long experience in the District, and his well-known habit of promptly executing all orders entrusted to him, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

N.B.—A large stock of Horse and Cattle Medicines and Drugs on hand.

Ornamental Gates and Palisading, suitable for Cemeteries, public or private fences, made to any pattern.

Horses shod on the Goodenough or Charlier principle.

**EDWARD ALDRIDGE,**  
Melmore Terrace, Cromwell.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE CROWN AND CROSS QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, CARRICK RANGE.**

The proprietors of the above Company, being anxious to erect a crushing-mill on or adjacent to their valuable quartz claim, known as the Crown and Cross, beg to lay the following facts before the investing public, with the hope that the object as stated may be carried out.

The ground now held by the proprietors is an ordinary six men's claim,—600 feet along the line of reef by 300 feet wide,—and within these boundaries are two if not more lines of reef, both of which have been proved to contain gold. From the first a yield was obtained of some 300 ozs. of gold, but owing to the charges for carting and crushing did not prove payable. The other reef, however, yielded the handsome return of 212 ozs. retorted gold from 180 tons of quartz. This crushing paid a good dividend. But if the battery had been on the ground, the results would have proved even more encouraging. The proprietors have now 120 tons of quartz from this latter reef on its way to the mill.

The proprietors have traced this reef 300 feet along the surface, finding it to carry payable gold throughout; and have sunk two shafts, one 30 and the other 40 feet, from which the above quartz was obtained. They have also driven a tunnel in 80 feet, which has cut the reef two feet thick at a depth of 75 feet from the surface. In the reef at this depth gold is plainly visible. By continuing this tunnel, the other reef would be cut at a depth of 180 feet.

Professor Ulrich, when inspecting this mine, gave it as his opinion that the proprietors would cut yet another reef, known as the Try Again, which would considerably enhance the value of the property now offered.

The proprietors purpose floating the company as follows:—The capital will be £6000, in 3000 shares of £2 each, of which 30s. will be paid up, leaving 10s. on call. The present proprietors will retain two-thirds of these, and now offer the balance to the public. As soon as 1000 shares are applied for, they bind themselves to devote £750 of the proceeds to erect the crushing-mill on the claim,—the said mill being in the first place to crush the company's stone, and, when disengaged, to crush for the public at a remunerative rate. The proprietors have secured an excellent mill-site at the junction of the two branches of Smith's gully, from which they can obtain a plentiful supply of water for crushing purposes. It is the intention to drive the mill by steam power at the beginning, and until more water shall be available for the motive power.

For any further particulars respecting the above property, apply to  
**HERBERT, WATSON, & COTTON,**  
On the ground; or  
**JAMES MARSHALL,**  
Cromwell.

**Miscellaneous.**

**WANTED**  
Some good UNDERGROUND MEN, at the Star of the East claim, Carrick Range.—Apply to the Manager, at the mine.

**NOTICE.**  
Having determined to Dispose of my Business at Nevis, I have to request that all Debts due by me be presented for payment on or before 1st June; and all accounts owing to me must be paid on or before that date, otherwise they will be handed over to my solicitor for collection without further notice.

**DANIEL SCALLY,**  
Shamrock Store, Nevis.

**CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.**

SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully reminded that the FINANCIAL YEAR commenced on 1st May. Forms of recommendation for admission to the Institution are obtainable by subscribers on application to the Collector.

**CHAS. COLCLOUGH,**  
Secretary.

**AUCTIONEER.**

**CHARLES COLCLOUGH,**  
Having commenced business as Auctioneer, now prepared to  
**UNDERTAKE ANY SALES**  
with which he may be favored.

General Mining and Commission Agency Office,  
Melmore Terrace, Cromwell.

**A. MURPHY'S**

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL**  
ARROWTOWN.

The best accommodation in Town.  
First-class Sample Rooms.  
EXCELLENT STABLING AND GROOMAGE.  
An unsurpassed assortment of choice WINES, SPIRITS, and BEERS.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.  
**MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,**  
ALEXANDRA.

**THEYERS & BECK** beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their  
**SPARKLING XXXX ALES** in any quantity.  
Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with  
**Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;**  
**Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;**  
or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to

**THEYERS AND BECK,**  
BREWERS,  
ALEXANDRA.

**ALBION HOTEL AND STORE**

LUGGATE,  
2S miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

**H. MAIDMAN** ..... Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.  
N.B.—District Post Office.

**ALBERT HOTEL,**  
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,  
ALBERT TOWN.

**H. NORMAN**  
Bids to intimate that he has made very extensive improvements in the above old establishment, and can now offer unrivalled accommodation, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember that they can still make themselves perfectly at home at  
**H. NORMAN'S,**  
ALBERT TOWN.

**NOTICE.**

**POISON** for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date.  
**I. LOUGHNAN.**  
Mount Pisa, 12th May, 1870.



**TO QUARTZ MINERS.**

Wanted, FOUR experienced Miners, for Tunneling. Apply, not later than Saturday, 5th June, to

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,  
Manager Elizabeth Co.

**TENDERS WANTED.**

For Forming about Eight Chains of Road to Kawarau River.—Apply,

THOMAS MARSH,  
Bridge Hotel.

**FOR SALE.**

A Quiet MILCH COW—Fresh Calved.

Apply, THOMAS MARSH,  
Clutha Farm.

**HEART OF OAK Q.M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.**

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Call of One Shilling and Sixpence per share has been made payable to me at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on Wednesday, 9th June.

JAMES MARSHALL,  
Manager.

**BENDIGO DEEP LEVEL Q. M. CO., LIMITED.**

Notice is hereby given that a Call of One Halfpenny per Share has been made payable to me at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on Wednesday, 9th June.

JAMES MARSHALL,  
Manager.

**CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO., REGISTERED.**

Notice is hereby given that a Call of Two Shillings and Sixpence per Share has been made payable to me at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on Wednesday, 9th June.

JAMES MARSHALL,  
Manager.

**BANNOCKBURN COAL-PIT.**

BELL & SMITH.

Having purchased the interest of Mr J. KANE in the above-named Pit, beg to intimate that they will carry on business as Coal Merchants under the above style.

The coal from this Pit is admitted to be the best quality produced in the District, and by selling at the lowest current rates, the proprietors hope to receive a continuance of the support they have hitherto been accorded.

Orders punctually attended to.

**NOTICE.**

Given in conformity with Section 12 of the Goldfields Act, 1866.

To the Warden at Cromwell.

District of Otago Goldfields,  
May 24, 1875.

I hereby give notice that I have this day marked out a Special Grant, under Section 12 of the Goldfields Act, 1866, of Five Acres situated in front of the dam of the Bannockburn Water Race Company, Limited. I require a site to erect a manager's dwelling, stable, and horse-yards, being necessities in managing the race and the works generally; and I respectfully submit that the Company is entitled to consideration on account of the large outlay upon their undertaking, which requires every facility to render it remunerative.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,  
Manager Bannockburn Water Race Co., Limited.

Any person desiring to object to the granting of the above application must do so in writing, on or before Friday, June 11, 1875, the day fixed for hearing.

(Signed)

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,  
Warden.

Important Sale of HORSES,  
&c. &c.

SATURDAY, 5th JUNE, 1875,  
at Goodger's Yards.

**CHARLES COLCLOUGH**

will sell by public auction, at Mr Goodger's Yards, Cromwell, on Saturday, 5th June, at one o'clock sharp,

A mob of 25 HORSES, broken and unbroken, including some superior heavy draught, harness, and saddle hacks;

Also,

An Express Wagon, Harness, &c.

Terms at sale.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Auctioneer.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

A COMMUNION SERVICE will be held at Cromwell on Sunday, June 27th.

B. DRAKE.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

TO MINING COMPANIES & OTHERS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO.

Have on hand and for sale a quantity of LITHOFRACUTEUR for blasting purposes.

The merits of this new explosive agent have now been thoroughly tested, and it is acknowledged to have no equal for effectiveness and labor-saving qualities.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,  
Cromwell.

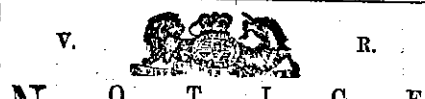
**NOTICE.**

I hereby give notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the Districts of Cromwell Town and Cromwell District, appointed to be holden on the 1st June, 1875, at the Courthouse, Cromwell, has been adjourned till FRIDAY, the 4th day of June, at the hour of noon.

B. R. BAIRD,

Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,  
Cromwell, May 25, 1875.

**NOTICE.**

I hereby give notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the District of Cardrona, appointed to be holden at Pembroke on the 1st June, 1875, has been adjourned till WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1875, at the hour of noon.

B. R. BAIRD,

Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,  
Cromwell, May 25, 1875.

**COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, (Limited.)****NOTICE.**

Mr DAVID A. JOLLY, of Cromwell, has been appointed, for the District of Cromwell, Agent for the Receiving of Applications for Shares in the above Company, for Issuing Forms of Application, and all information required.

LOUIS BASCH,

Interim Secretary.

Dunedin, 13th April, 1875.

**TOWN OF CROMWELL.**

THE CITIZENS' ROLL,  
Year 1875-6.

Ratepayers are reminded of the necessity for their making immediate payment of all Town rates for the current year.

Failing payment on or before the 15th June, all Ratepayers then in default will, as by law required, be excluded from the Citizens' Roll.

Persons who may have recently acquired a qualification for admission to the Roll, or whose qualification may have lately been altered owing to change of residence or otherwise, are respectfully requested to intimate the fact at the Town Clerk's Office forthwith.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,

June 1, 1875.

Town Clerk.

**CROMWELL POST-OFFICE.**

Mails for Europe, &c., close at this office on Thursday, 3rd instant, at 2 p.m.

C. E. NICHOLAS,  
Postmaster.

**Cromwell Argus,**

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

It is a pleasing duty for the journalist to turn from the perplexing turmoil of politics and party strife, and review the birth and progress to a successful end of local institutions having for their object the advancement in social and moral standing of the community among whom we live; or the alleviation of the wants of our fellows. As a goldfields town, Cromwell has reason to feel proud of the prominent position it holds with respect to both these ameliorating influences. We question whether, even in the capital, there exists a nobler

edifice dedicated to the popular spread of literary knowledge than that possessed by Cromwell in its Athenaeum Hall. It may not be supplied with so extensive or costly a library; but it is to be hoped the time is not distant when even in this regard it will compare with any contemporary institution of a like class. It speaks volumes for the district that it has within its bounds men who have the intelligence and energy to devise and carry out the establishment of an Institution which must work great good to its members, and as an educational institute is not to be despised. We hope soon to see the building carried out to completion, when no doubt the promoters will find that their praiseworthy efforts are appreciated as they should be.

Of equal, if not surpassing, credit to the residents of this district is the establishment of a local hospital, which it will be seen by report elsewhere was last week handed over by the Building, or provisional, Committee to the Board of Management appointed by the subscribers. We must congratulate residents upon the completion of an Institution which has been freely and in some instances munificently subscribed towards, and give praise to the custodians of the funds for their judicious and careful administration. The hospital commences its career in a very fair financial position, and we sincerely hope the spirit of benevolence and charity which gave the means for bringing it so far to a most successful and practical issue will not be withheld in maintaining it in full efficiency. It is satisfactory to know the Management have secured officers who have the full confidence of the public, and are well qualified for their respective posts. On the Board of Management will devolve the duty of careful stewardship, and the strict supervision of expending the funds, and from the known business habits of its members there is no cause to fear that duty will be overlooked. From what transpired at the meeting on Thursday, it would seem there is likely to arise an evil which we hope for the credit of the district will prove a very exceptional one—viz., misdirected benevolence in recommending undeserving patients. To properly achieve the end for which the Institution was designed, it becomes necessary to make the Regulations stringent, and we are glad to know that in the case above alluded to the would-be inmates were treated as they deserved. It is only those who are unworthy the benefits who will find fault with the stringency of the Rules. Let the Board and officers act firmly and prudently at the outset, and they will save much trouble in the future. In closing, we cannot do better than reproduce the remarks of a contemporary on one of the greatest difficulties the Committee will have to contend and guard against, and they should be kept in mind by those who have the privilege of recommending applicants for admittance:—"It seems almost incredible, but nevertheless the fact remains, that there are individuals who prefer the air of an hospital, even when in sound health, to a life wherein honest toil forms a portion of their every day existence. The hospital committee is incessantly worried with applications for admittance to that institution, by individuals who can rarely substantiate any just or reasonable claim to entitle them to the privilege. These characters submit the most insignificant reasons for the nature of the request made, and in not a few cases, persons apply for admittance who are actually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants, and otherwise than by their own conduct are not unable to follow their usual avocations. There are legitimate cases enough in all conscience, and unfortunately a superabundance of them, wherein, either through accident or illness, the sufferer, who is perchance without means, is compelled to have recourse to the accommodation and attendance afforded by this institution, but it was never intended, nor should it be allowed, to be converted into a retreat for the shiftless, the indolent or the inebriate. The committee should be protected in their efforts to check all attempts at impositions on the resources of a public charity, and all such worthless mendicants should be taught a salutary lesson, which should prevent a repetition of such practices in future. It is a degrading position for any man with a particle of spirit in his composition to assume, to accept charitable assistance from this source, which should only be obtainable by the sick or the impoverished, when he possesses the wherewithal to satisfy a gross animal appetite, at the very time of application for admittance as a pauper."

We have been shown by the Town Clerk the plans and specifications of the proposed Cromwell Waterworks, just received. They are very elaborately drawn, evidencing much care, as might be expected from a firm of engineers standing so high in their profession as Messrs Barr and Oliver.

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

TUESDAY, 7.50 p.m.

At the opening of the University session last night, Dr Coughtrey, Professor of Anatomy, delivered an excellent and comprehensive address, and received a hearty vote of thanks, on the motion of Bishop Neville.

The Chain Hills Tunnel was successfully broken through yesterday, and in the afternoon a number of gentlemen went out by special train to celebrate the event. The entire length of the tunnel is 571 yards. It was commenced in August, 1873, but in consequence of slips at the mouth and other obstacles, the work was not fairly started till February, 1874.

On entering the bailiff's office in the Magistrate's Court buildings yesterday morning, Barnes, the bailiff, discovered that a desk had been wrenched open and rifled of about £130. The police have not yet succeeded in obtaining any clue to the robbers.

A man named Gillies, while tamping a shot at the Nelson Co.'s claim, Blue Spur, yesterday, was severely injured by the shot exploding.

The great Maori meeting at the Kaik still continues, and many more Natives have arrived.

The Bell Ward municipal election to-day resulted as follows:—Leary, 247; Stewart, 212.

**PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.**

In the Council yesterday, in reply to a question, Whether the Government had considered the petition re Bannockburn bridge and report of the Goldfields Committee thereon, recommending purchase? Mr Bastings said the Government could not do anything in the matter until the Council, as a body, took some action in connection with report of the Committee.

Mr Moody, Provincial Treasurer, has made his financial statement. He said the present Government had altered the Estimates of their predecessors so that there were £5,100 added to estimated revenue, with a decrease in the proposed expenditure of the late Government of £13,670; but, notwithstanding this, the Treasurer said the Government proposed to expend a considerable sum in excess of that proposed to be spent by the late Government under the heads Roads, Bridges, and other pressing and very necessary works. He explained that this was managed through the sum of £2,500 for school buildings being omitted, as this sum could be raised by loan on security of the Education reserves.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr Manders pointed out that in the amended Estimates, £2000 had been taken off the sum for Goldfields Roads and Bridges, and £3000 added to the Southland expenditure. Southland members might be smiling and satisfied, but Goldfields members were not.

Among the earliest notices of motion this afternoon was one by Mr Reid for to-morrow, "That the Council has no confidence in the present Executive."

Attention is drawn to the fact that the Licensing Court for this district sits on Friday first.

Attention of ratepayers is called to a notice elsewhere under the hand of the Town Clerk.

Mr John Cumming, M.P.C. for Aparima, (Southland,) died on Friday last at his residence.

Mr Henry J. Sproule, schoolmaster, Queenstown, has filed a declaration of insolvency.

We understand Mr James Stuart has received the appointment of dayman to the Corporation, in room of Mr Baker, deceased.

On dit that a rich reef has been struck somewhere in the neighborhood of Waipori, about two and a-half miles from the township.

The Provincial Council of Wellington was prorogued on the 12th inst., after a ten days' session, which cost the Province £1,390, or £139 per day.

A contract has been accepted for the erection of a monument (the funds for which were contributed some time back by the Police and the Armed Constabulary) to the late Mr St. John Branigan.

The Herald gives currency to a report that interments are made in the Tokomairiro Cemetery by "climbing the fence overnight," and recommends the police to investigate the truth of the rumor.

Yesterday afternoon, the fire-bell rang out an alarm, but fortunately the cause was nothing more than a foul chimney, in Melmore-street, which was quickly extinguished. The cottage is in the occupation of Mrs Luscombe.

Mr C. Colclough, auctioneer, reports that at auction last Saturday, a mob of 150 cattle were offered at Goodger's yards. About 80, fair butcher's quality were sold at prices ranging from £5 10s to £10, averaging £7 10s per head. Of shares in local and other companies, the same gentleman quotes National Insurance at £1 8s 6d. Colonial Bank, sellers, £1 8s, buyers, £1 6s 6d. Mining companies—Stars are nominal at £10, buyers at £7 10s. Lucknows, sellers, £4 10s; buyers, £3.

A meeting of the members of the Fire Brigade, convened by advertisement, was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening last. The attendance was limited, comprising eight members, exclusive of the chairman (Captain Starkey). The business transacted was unimportant, the principal item being a resolve to send in to the Corporation for payment all accounts due by the Brigade; and to inform that body that further efforts are being made to obtain assistance from Dunedin.

# CROMWELL HOSPITAL.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Board of Management of the above Institution was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening last. Present—Mr Dawkins (president), Messrs Starkey, Solomon, Gudgeon, Goodger, Taylor and Jolly.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The resolution of the Building Committee, handing over the hospital, with its liabilities and assets, to the Board of Management having been read, it was

Proposed by Mr Solomon, seconded by Mr Gudgeon, and carried unanimously—"That this Board take over the Institution, together with the assets and liabilities, in accordance with resolution of the Building Committee; and that the thanks of this Board be accorded the Building Committee for the able manner in which they have brought their labors to a successful issue."

The Secretary gave an approximate statement of the financial position of the Institution. It showed a balance in hand of £162, while a sum of £590 subsidy was due by the Government. The outstanding liabilities were estimated at £230.

Mr Max Gall, chemist, sent in a tender to supply the Hospital with a number of necessary articles in the dispensary and drugs for twelve months for the sum of £120. As the Management had not invited tenders, they did not feel disposed to deal with Mr Gall's offer.

The Visiting Committee were requested to confer with the surgeon as to articles and medicines he thought necessary, and the best means of procuring same.

A number of accounts were presented, and those properly checked were passed for payment.

It was ordered that 200 copies of the Hospital Rules be printed.

The subject of water supply to the Institution was again brought up. Several members were of opinion that at the present season it would be injudicious to incur expense in procuring piping necessary to take advantage of the supply offered by the Westmoreland Co. It was thought that with the building completely spouted sufficient water would be received into the tanks to meet present requirements, and it was resolved to spout the building all round to prevent waste.

In view of the fact of Mr Gudgeon being Treasurer to the Institution, it was considered only right that gentleman should have the monetary affairs directly under his control; and a resolution transferring the banking account to the Colonial Bank was carried without dissent.

The appointment of a permanent secretary and collector next occupied the attention of the Board. Mr Taylor was of opinion that, the heaviest part of the work having been accomplished, £30 per annum would be a liberal salary for the joint offices, and he (Mr Taylor) made a proposition to that effect. After some discussion, it was

Proposed by Mr Goodger, seconded by Mr Gudgeon, and carried—"That Mr Colclough act as Secretary and Collector for twelve months, at a salary of £40 per annum." Mr Taylor withdrew his proposition.

This terminated the proceedings, and the meeting closed with the usual courtesy to the Chairman.

# MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The ordinary meeting of the Town Council took place on Friday evening, 29th ultimo. Present—His Worship the Mayor, Councilors Arndt, Taylor, Talboys, and Whetter.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous ordinary, and a special meeting re bye-laws, held on 21st ult., were read and confirmed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence outward consisted of letter to Goldfields Secretary regarding validity of Corporation Bye-laws; to Oliver and Ulph, drawing their attention to the apparent inferiority of last consignment of water-pipes; to the Superintendent, enclosing a report from the Board of Health.

Inward comprised letters from Mr F. J. Wilson respecting action necessary to be taken in the matter of water works; from the police officer in charge notifying that the building set apart by Government for the use of the Fire Brigade was at the disposal of that body, and asking the Council to favorably consider a request to appropriate a smaller building, thereby saving the officers some inconvenience.

## WATERWORKS.

Mr Wilson's letter on this subject gave rise to a lengthy conversation. It set forth among other matters that the title to Barker and Strahan's water-rights was not altogether clear, and indicated the steps necessary for the Council to take to protect itself before paying over the purchase money. After a deal of discussion, the following motion by Cr Whetter, seconded by Cr Talboys, was carried—"That Crs Arndt, Taylor, and the Mayor consult with Mr Wilson as to whether the Corporation can pay some of the compensation to Barker and Strahan, and that a letter be forwarded to them (Barker and Strahan) intimating the result."

## THE FIRE BRIGADE AND POLICE QUARTERS.

Constable M'Gann's letter was then dealt with. Although members individually were anxious to cause the police as little inconvenience as possible, it was felt that the Fire Brigade would require the larger building to meet their necessities. It was therefore proposed by Cr Arndt, seconded by Cr Taylor, and carried—"That the officer in charge be informed that the Council cannot see its way to grant his wish, but the Brigade will consent to occupy the smaller building until

Sergeant Cassels vacates that granted by the Government."

It was resolved that the Government be written to, urging the necessity for increased police accommodation, and pointing out the worthlessness of the old buildings for removal.

## ACCOUNTS.

Accounts were presented and passed for payment, as follows:—G. B. Douglas, £4 10s.; Ah Que, £9.

## CORPORATION DAYMAN.

In accordance with resolution of previous meeting, the Public Works Committee reported that Mr John Baker had not conformed with the agreement entered into with the Council, and they expressed themselves as much dissatisfied with his work generally. The report of the Committee was approved.

The Public Works Committee were authorized to make other and more satisfactory arrangements for scavenger's work.

Ordered, that Mr Goodger be requested to remove manure-heap from his yard, or he would be prosecuted.

## SEEDS AND SAND.

The Works Committee were instructed to make inquiries about suitable seeds or plants, with a view to reclaiming the sand reserve.

## UNREGISTERED DOGS, ETC.

It was made an imperative instruction to the Clerk to prosecute all owners of unregistered dogs and goats.

## DISTRICT COURT AND GAOL.

A petition signed by nearly 300 residents, praying for the establishment of a District Court and Gaol in Cromwell, was laid on the table, approved, and ordered to be forwarded to Mr MacKellar for presentation to the Government.

## REPORT OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following report from the local Board of Health was placed before the Council and approved:—

Cromwell, May 22, 1875.

The Board reports having made the half yearly inspection of the town of Cromwell, and finds much pleasure in being able to give a favorable opinion of its sanitary condition.

1. They find that, with very few exceptions, premises and yards are in a satisfactory state, and those exceptional instances will be dealt with immediately.

2. They find a good supply of water in the town race, sufficient for ordinary uses, and apparently of good quality.

3. The Board cannot pass the subject of water without referring to the action taken by the Council to procure a permanent and suitable water supply by raising money on debentures—it being conclusive evidence of the desire of the Council to place Cromwell in a better position in that respect.

4. They find the earth-closet system to work satisfactorily, but the Board regrets to learn that this expenditure absorbs almost the entire rates revenue of the Corporation, and has prevented the ordinary work of town improvement from being carried out.

5. The medical practitioners have been invited to furnish reports, which will be found attached hereto.

6. The establishment of an excellent hospital in the district is agreeable evidence of the willingness of the public to tax themselves for anything tending to lessen the consequences of disease, and we are pleased to know that there are no sufferers from sickness therein.

7. The Board, in conclusion, are pleased to report an evident sense of security in the town, a feeling which was rudely shaken about 15 months past, but which the exertions of the Council in its sanitary measures has now completely restored.

## Medical Enclosures.

Cromwell, May 22, 1875.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I have to inform you that within the past three months I have had under treatment six cases of typhoid fever (of a much milder type than characterised the epidemic last autumn), and one of facial erysipelas. In this I have not included any cases brought in from a distance. At the present time the township seems free from disease of any kind, the winter having apparently set in.—I am, &c.,

R. W. STIRLING.

The Secretary, Board of Health, Cromwell.

Cromwell, May 25, 1875.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your note of 23rd instant, I beg to inform you that I have not any special cases of either infectious or contagious disease under treatment at the present time.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES CORSE, M.D.

# BANNOCKBURN AND THE CARRICK RANGE.

## BY VIATOR.

Having a few days to spare, and not having been in the above localities for over eleven years, I determined to "peg out" of the "metropolis," as Mrs Malaprop hath it, and have ocular demonstration of the progress made during that time. To say that I was astonished thereat, would give but a faint idea of my feelings; and I was disgusted with my own shortsightedness or want of foreknowledge. Years ago I looked down from the summit of the Carrick upon what is now the busy scene of mining operations, and was then literally "monarch of all I surveyed," so far as gold-digging privileges were concerned; and if I had only known, etc., etc., how differently matters might have been ordered for "Viator." However, regrets are useless, but I sometimes fancy, despite the orthodox belief, that an occasional peep into futurity would be of incalculable benefit to the world in general, and to mining communities in particular. The prophets of olden time were a useful class, and it is a pity the business has been allowed to fall into desuetude. But come, move on, I hear your readers say. So, stick in hand, I cross the Great Sahara,—the Cromwell flat,—and arrive at Wilson and Charlton's new coal pit on the east side of the Bannockburn Bridge. They have a shaft

down 130 feet, and the seam is now nine feet thick, of excellent quality apparently. The lignite is raised by a whip and pulley, and I should say the proprietors have a good thing in hand. A short distance below the Bridge is Mr Stuart's coal mine, worked by an adit in the terrace. The seam is apparently the same as the above, and splendid fire-clay is here obtainable, from which excellent bricks have been made. This promises to become a large industry in time, as I believe a steady demand is setting in; but the supply, from various reasons, is very scant.

I now cross the Bridge. This structure has been frequently described, so I will endorse the general opinion, that it is a credit to the proprietors, and a startling result of that private enterprise which the Government seem so particularly anxious to foster (!) on the goldfields. It is to be hoped that this session will not come to an end without something being done to relieve the district of the intolerable burthens of the tolls at this and other crossing-places on the rivers. The contributions of the Bannockburn district to the revenue ought to prove to the legislators that common justice, if no other reason existed, entitles the population to some consideration in the matter.

The late falls of snow and rain have given a good supply of water, and I found sluicing operations in full swing, and, so far as I could learn, the returns are in all cases highly satisfactory. The gold miner is generally bashful, and proverbially reticent, but from what I saw, I can come to no other conclusion than that the greater part of the Cromwell contributions to the Escort come from the alluvial deposits of the Bannockburn. Work is carried on very systematically, but the construction of main tail-races, or sludge channels, up Bailav's, Pipeclay, and Smith's gullies will shortly become imperative, as they are fast silting up. If a few petty jealousies regarding priority of title, etc., were set aside, and private companies were allowed to set in and construct these necessary works, a great boon would be conferred on all parties, and the future prosperity of the place assured on a firm basis. Tunnelling is also being carried on to a considerable extent, and rumour says with extraordinary results. The vast fissures on Doctor's Flat, caused by the subsidence of the old tunnels, give evidence of golden piles in bygone days, and this ground, as indeed thousands of acres elsewhere in the place, when once abandoned by the "moles," will become the prey of the "amphibia." (Anglice, slicers,) and furnish a livelihood to many hundreds of this and succeeding generations of those who make their living between land and water. The great and only want here is water, and this will be in a measure supplied when the Carrick Water Company's race is completed. And foreseeing the splendid returns sure to accrue from this undertaking, it is a wonder it has been allowed to "drag its slow length along" in the manner it has done hitherto. If Cromwell is to become the mining centre so fondly hoped for and grandiloquently talked about, it must become something more than a mere spectator of the struggles of its outlying districts. It should guide and assist to the utmost extent, for upon the health and vigour of its branches, the parent tree depends. The dam lately constructed by Goodger and party seems to be remarkably faulty, and an immense quantity of water is daily lost by percolation, to the great detriment of the tunnellers below it.

Before leaving this locality, I must bear testimony to the great and severely felt want of female society, and I am assured by many eligible young men, if a given number of those "young ladies" who have done us the honor to visit our shores, under the auspices of a paternal Government, were to try the matrimonial market of the Bannockburn, they might find something to recompense them for their long journey. Some people may think this is what Artemus calls a "goak," but I can assure them it is a stern fact; and pity 'tis so.

If permitted, I will continue my story next week, and tell your readers of what I saw in the reefing line. For the present, good day.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE MAYOR & MR JOHNSTON.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—In your issue of last week appears an article headed "Mr Johnston and the Mayor," wherein that gentleman speaks of conversations that transpired between myself in my official capacity and that astute gentleman as Corporation solicitor.

Self-satisfied with just having stated sufficient to make out a strong case impugning my veracity, he leaves his case in the hands of the public to judge betwixt us. Since matters have come to this issue, I have no alternative but to ask your indulgence should I have occasion somewhat lengthily to review that gentleman's conduct, so that the public may be better able to judge how much weight he will be accredited with in future, with respect to statements made by him.

At all times, it has been the desire of the Corporation to encourage gentlemen of the learned profession to locate amongst us. Having that object in view, the Council voted a retaining fee of five guineas to Mr Johnston. Having been instructed to transact certain business for the Corporation, the Finance Committee, on the 16th March, had occasion to report to the Council that Mr Johnston's charges were excessive.

Quoting from his letter to the Council bearing date 9th March: "May I request that you will inform me whether you are prepared to put me in funds to conduct this appeal on behalf of respondent,"—referring to the case, *Marsh (appellant), Colclough (respondent)*—for the Corporation. Again, in a letter of the 15th March, he puts a similar question to respondent.

On the following day, the Council held a meeting, when the Legislative Committee were

empowered by minute to treat with Mr Johnston in re the costs of conducting the case. Accordingly, on the following day, Mr Arndt and myself had an interview with that gentleman at the Council Chambers, when, in the course of our remarks, I reminded him, that the Council considered his previous charges excessive, and that we were deputed to ascertain from him what his charges would be to take the case into the Supreme Court. After remarking that in his opinion the Council were not competent to judge as to whether the charges were excessive or otherwise, he replied that he required a cheque for £40 sterling before he could undertake the case, but as to what the final cost would be he was not prepared to say. We then replied that we would give him an answer in the evening. In the meantime, the Town Clerk was instructed to telegraph to Mr Stout in re his charges. The reply came back, £10 sterling. There being such a contrast, the case was handed over to Mr Stout, the Council approving of the action of the Committee.

On the 1st April, the Town Clerk wrote Mr Johnston the following letter:—

"Dear Sir,—Referring to your letter in which you desire an answer as to the steps contemplated by the Corporation in the matter of the Marsh appeal case, I have the honor to state that I laid your letter on the subject before the Mayor [Council], together with your request for an answer, so to be placed in funds before acting in the matter of the case as stated by Mr Wilson; and in reply I am to inform you that, having received your statement as to your charge for the conduct of the case, his Worship has instructed me to forward the case as submitted by Mr Wilson to Dunedin, to be there dealt with, and I have done so accordingly.—I have, etc., C. COLCLOUGH."

On the same day, Mr Johnston replied as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of this date, and beg to note that it contains incorrect matter as to my having made a statement to his Worship the Mayor of my charge for the conduct of the case. I did nothing of the kind. I was asked to name a sum which I thought the costs of the appeal might amount to, and I accordingly named a sum which I thought they might quite possibly reach, at the same time stating in the most explicit manner that the sum mentioned was pure guess-work, as I had no basis for making any calculation on the subject. Had I been asked what sum I would be disposed to accept on account of the case, in the first instance, I should probably have taken further advice in the matter from my town agents, or others, who would be likely to be better posted on the point. . . . Yours, &c., W. JOHNSTON."

When the above letter was read at a meeting of the Council on the 2nd April, I felt indignant and surprised at the man's audacity in making such rash and unfounded statements, and making all due allowance for his pecuniary disappointment in the matter, and having no wish to stir up contention, I allowed it to pass unchallenged; although knowing full well that by doing so, it gave a colouring of truth to the contradictions contained therein. It now forcibly reminds one of the law maxim: *Impunitus semper ad deterora invitatur*—Impunity always invites to greater crimes.

Unfortunately for Mr Johnston, he appears to have forgotten the fact that Mr Arndt was present at the interview, and is prepared to verify the truth of what is stated to have transpired thereat, and it was with his entire concurrence the case was put into the hands of Mr Stout.

Now I will ask, in the face of such testimony and evidence, notwithstanding his own boasted weight, whether my learned friend will get the public or "business men" to endorse his unsupported statements?

Further, as a proof that the Council had no wish to treat Mr Johnston unfairly, and making all allowance for the chagrin he apparently felt in the matter, they carefully refrained from publishing the reason why he was not retained in the case, seeing that it might possibly injure his practice. The Council also ordered the Town Clerk to write a conciliatory letter to Mr Johnston, reserving the right to engage other legal service if thought fit.

Again, at a meeting of the Council held 30th April, the Finance Committee were empowered to see Mr Johnston in re his charges for assisting them in arranging the debentures, water-rights, etc. On the morning referred to by Mr Johnston in his article, what he states transpired may be correct. I am not prepared to say it was not, as I did not consider it was necessary to weigh every word uttered, being desirous of getting on with the business—not suspecting at the time that that gentleman had a personal animus against myself. This much I know—he was most unapproachable and abrupt in his manner, conveying to my mind the impression that he was not in the best of humours. On the morning of the 7th, I again saw him, and mentioned to him, if he had time, I would go over to the Town Clerk's office, and confer with him about the business mentioned on a previous occasion. Instead of quietly explaining that he could not attend, he was most boisterous and aggressive in his talk, (I would just ask the public, who are to judge between us, to scrutinise the gentleman closely, and they will be better able to understand what I mean by his being unapproachable and aggressive,—more especially when by being so it would furnish him with a pretext for writing the letter in question,) so much so that I had occasion to remind him his conduct was most unprofessional. In the evening he handed the letter dated the 7th to the Town Clerk. I immediately read the letter to several members of the Council. They expressed themselves highly indignant at its tone, and counselled the employment of Mr Wilson, as the Council had no desire to lay themselves open to further insult.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in believing that the letter sent to me on the 7th May was carefully prepared with a view to its further use against myself; and holding the position I do, I feel in all its intensity the necessity of repelling such public insinuations against my veracity. No gentleman would make such imputations without being influenced by vindictive motives. But I would remind Mr Johnston that the whip-lash wielded by unskillful hands makes its gyrations in the air, and, much to the surprise of the wielder, suddenly recoils, inflicting a smart cut, in making him curse himself for his stupidity in having the presumption to make the attempt at using it.—I am, &c.,

DAVID A. JOLLY.

Cromwell, June 1, 1875.



## REMOVAL OF SERGEANT CASSELS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—In your issue of the 26th instant, I notice two letters from residents about Cromwell, in which the writers object to the removal of Sergeant Cassels. With this matter I have nothing to do; but in my opinion the writers hardly treat the Sergeant's successor with fair play. How are they in a position to judge whether or not Mr McGann is as good, if not a superior officer to Mr Cassels. Since I have known Mr McGann, and that is now over ten years, I can inform the writers that if Sergeant Cassels equals Mr McGann in education, and ability as a police officer, gentlemanly and courteous conduct towards the public, he undoubtedly will be a serious loss to the district. I have nothing whatever to say against Mr Cassels, but I trust, Sir, that you will insert these few lines in your journal in fair play towards Mr McGann, who is a stranger among you, but is well known to the inhabitants of Queenstown, St. Bathans, and several other places, besides Blacks. On Blacks he was held in higher estimation than any other police officer that was ever stationed in the district. I am well aware that the people of this district would be only too happy to have him once more amongst them, nor would they have allowed him to leave without a substantial token of their esteem, were it not that he himself declined to accept it, as he did in other districts. Trusting you will insert these few lines, I am, &c., M. FITZGERALD.

Blacks, May 29, 1875.

## THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—In my previous letter, I gave it as my opinion that unless the advocates of prohibitory liquor laws were more moderate in their demands, and showed more consideration for those who, though meaning well, differed from them, their chance of success was very remote indeed. In speaking of Good Templars, I mean all who advocate prohibitory legislation. There are few laws that do not in some way affect the social or moral well-being of the people, and none more than the liquor laws. That being the case, we must, when dealing with the question, bear in mind that it is in importance second to none, and should not be hurriedly dealt with.

Before laws can be passed, it is necessary to have a majority of those who will be affected by them in their favor. Freedom of opinion being a privilege that all under the protection of the British flag enjoy, it would therefore be ridiculous for a comparatively small section to attempt to force on their more numerous neighbours a law that the latter consider unnecessary, and it is beyond doubt that the great majority of the people in this Colony are opposed to prohibitory measures. Therefore I contend that the best course for the Good Templars to pursue would be to cast aside their exclusiveness, and use their influence in a way that is likely to be productive of good. This I believe they can do by casting in their lot with the moderate drinkers and the advocates of permissive measures. In advocating a union between Good Templars and moderate drinkers, I do not mean that the Good Templars should open their lodges and admit Tom, Dick, and Harry to discuss the subject. Not at all. All that is required on their part is to modify their views, or rather demands, and secure the assistance and support of those holding more liberal views.

Admittedly the subject is a difficult one to grapple with. I have read many of the speeches made by Mr Hastings, head of the Good Templar Order, and am forced to the conclusion that he has only studied one side of the question. He is reported to have said, when speaking on the subject during his sojourn in Dunedin, "that if he had his own way, he would blot the liquor traffic from the face of the earth, would make selling drink a crime, and close up all public-houses at once and for ever." I hardly think such extreme views will be approved of by many outside of the Order he represents, if indeed by that Order. It appears to me that Mr Hastings is pulling at the wrong end of the string. Does it never occur to him that so long as there is a demand, so long must there be a supply. Let Mr Hastings tone down his demands, and move nearer by degrees to that goal which he so ardently longs for, and he will find many sympathisers added to his train. No organic change can be effected in the laws of any portion of the British dominion without the wish and will of the people.—I am, &c.,

MODERATION.

Carriekton, May 26, 1875.

## THE CARRICK CORRESPONDENT OF THE BRUCE HERALD &amp; MR MACKEILLAR.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—It seems that the Carrick correspondent of the Bruce Herald is never tired of parading Mr MacKellar's political affairs, and loses no opportunity of bringing them before the public notice. That Mr MacKellar's conduct during a part of last session of the Provincial Council was censured by a few individuals calling themselves the Bannockburn and Carrick Miners' Association, is the last he always applies.

Admitting such to be the case, is that to be taken as a test of the opinion of the whole constituency that Mr MacKellar has the honour to represent? I say not, and make bold to say that the above-named gentleman enjoys the confidence of nine-tenths of his constituency, and deservedly so. The conduct of our member during last session of the Provincial Council, and so far as has gone of this, has been all that could be reasonably expected; and I feel very sure there is not another gentleman in this district that could fill Mr MacKellar's place, and accomplish more good for the district than he has, both in his public and private capacity.

So long as the above-mentioned correspondent only gave vent to his ravings in the local journals, little harm was done, for both he and Mr MacKellar are well-known; but when he avails himself of the columns of a distant and widely-circulated journal to gibbet Mr MacKellar's political offences and the senseless strictures that have been passed upon him, the matter becomes more serious, for strangers might be led to entertain unfavorable impressions of Mr MacKellar's political conduct.

The Carrick correspondent surely forgets that he is insulting the good sense of every man that votes for Mr MacKellar. For, if he is guilty of all the offences laid to his charge, why is he not

called upon to resign his seat? But, being allowed to retain it, it is proof that he does enjoy the confidence of his constituency; for it cannot be denied that a constituency shares in either the credit or disgrace of its representative.

If the Carrick correspondent was the liberal-minded, public-spirited man he professes to be, instead of continuously finding fault and raking bygones, he would be assisting, by means of his vast intellectual powers and well-digested ideas, in strengthening the hands of our worthy member while the session of the Council lasts, and so gain the gratitude of his fellow-residents, instead of incurring their obloquy.

Apologising for trespassing on your valuable space, I am, &c., VERITAS.  
Cromwell, May 27, 1875.

## MEMORIAL.

Following is copy of a petition to the Government which has been circulated throughout the district, and has appended to it nearly 300 signatures, representing every section of the community. The grounds of petition are so just and incontrovertible—although without not nearly so highly put as the real surroundings warrant—that there is little room to doubt the prayer receiving due consideration:—

To His Honor the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Otago.

The memorial of the undersigned residents in Cromwell humbly sheweth:

That the position of Cromwell as regards a very large area of pastoral and mining country is central, and it is therefore entitled to a proper share of consideration in dealing with the expenditure of public moneys.

That the quantity of gold produced from the district is far in excess of that from any other goldfield, which fact is not only evidence of the settlement of a large population, but it is indicative of the likelihood of a further increase.

That in the establishment of permanent Government buildings on the Goldfields, the utmost impartiality and forethought should be exercised.

That Cromwell presents favorable evidence of present prosperity and of future importance, and is in those respects unequalled by any other Goldfields town.

That the time has arrived at which the establishment of a District Court, having criminal jurisdiction, is become a necessity, and, as a consequence, the erection also of a district gaol. These matters, together with the necessity of a resident Warden being located in Cromwell, have already been urged by the Town Council.

That it is desirable, in view of the Government proceeding with the erection of a Gaol, that the claims of Cromwell as the town to be selected should be recognised.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully ask for an assurance that their representations will receive favorable consideration, and they, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

## MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

(Before J. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

Jane Birnie was brought up under remand on a charge of larceny. She was further remanded for fourteen days.

Henry Midman was granted a slaughtering license for his premises, Lugate.

## CIVIL CASES.

Roger Donegan v. Theodore Landsberg.—Claim to recover a debt of £21 18s. No appearance of defendant. Judgment went by default, with costs, 25s; failing payment, distress.

## WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

(Before W. L. Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

## APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Thomas Baird and two others applied for 60 days' protection for claim in Smith's gully. Application granted for one man's ground.—Thomas Logan and others, 60 days', claim, Bendigo Gully; granted.

Extended Claim.—G. B. Williamson, one acre, Roaring Meg flat; John Newton and another, two acres, Nevis; Thomas Graham and another, two acres, adjoining Spence's claim, Nevis—granted.

Water Race.—Carriek Range Water Supply Company, ten heads from Young Australian machine. Adams's gully: granted, under certain restrictions.

Special Grant.—Bannockburn Water Race Co., five acres in front of their dam at Bannockburn: ordered to be advertised, and hearing fixed for 11th June.

Tail Races.—Thomas Graham, from claim at Nevis—granted; John Pryde and others, Bailey's gully—objected to by Johnson and others, and granted 150 yards long by 10 feet wide.

We notice from our Wellington exchanges that Mr E. J. Wakefield, M.H.R. for Christchurch East, has again appeared in the Magistrate's Court in Wellington under a charge of drunkenness, for which he was fined 10s., with the alternative of 24 hours imprisonment.

On the Order Paper we notice that Mr G. F. C. Browne is to move in the Provincial Council:—That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting that £1000 be placed on the Supplementary Estimates, to be applied in subsidizing, at the rate of £ for £, companies formed to prospect for deep leads of gold, under such conditions as may be from time to time approved of by the Government.

The weather on the West Coast has recently been fearfully boisterous, causing great destruction of life and property. Four fatal accidents are already recorded. Last Friday week, Mr John Brennan was drowned whilst attempting to cross the Inangahua River. On the same evening, Mr John Reid was killed by a falling tree, and on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock two men named Buckley and Kiley, whilst sleeping in their hut, which was situated about a quarter of a mile from the Lyell Junction were overwhelmed by a landslip.

## THE MINER.

## THE DIAMOND ROCK-DRILL.

To some of our local mining companies now engaged in driving through hard country, the following description of the "Diamond Drill" and its boring capabilities, which we copy from the Melbourne Argus, will no doubt prove interesting and instructive:—

The diamond drill is in principle distinct from any other principle of boring rock, and works by rotation without striking a blow. Its action is rather that of abrading than cutting, and the effect is produced by the sheer difference of hardness between the diamond and the rock it is upon. Between the hardness of these there is no comparison. If a diamond be kept rotating against sandstone, it will cut a hole a mile deep before it was seriously worn. If of this resisting power proper advantage be taken, it follows that rocks can be holed without striking blows. This enables machinery of the simplest and most ordinary character to be used, and escapes the mechanical difficulty and risk of accident incidental to using powerful machinery in production of percussive action. And the gain increases in progressive ratio were the cutter is at a great distance (say in depth) from the source of power.

The application of the diamond to rock-drilling is thus worked out. The stones are set in an annular ring made of steel; they are fastened in by making holes as nearly as possible the size of the diamonds to be set, and then burying them, leaving projecting only the amount necessary to allow the water and debris of the cutting to pass; the metal is then drawn round the diamond, so as to close it on every side, and give as large a bearing surface as possible to resist the tendency of the stone to be forced out. The crown so set is attached to the end of a steel tube, and kept rotating against the rock at some 250 revolutions per minute. Water is supplied through the hollow of the bar, whence it passes under the cutting face of the crown to the surface of the hole between the side of the latter and the outside of the boring tubes; the diamonds are therefore kept cool, and the debris from cutting washed away. The crown must be kept pressed forward with a force depending on the nature of the rock to be cut, varying from 400lb to 800lb, according to the rate of speed desired.

No rock is met in mining which approaches emery in hardness. Yet a crown which had bored through (actual experiment) 6ft of emery, 10ft of actual granite, and 95ft of hard sandstone, was, so far as the diamonds were concerned, almost as fit for work as when new. The diamonds used are not valuable gems, but carbonate which until lately had no commercial value, and was first introduced for cutting other diamonds.

The solid core, when formed, passes into a core-tube, and is kept from falling out on withdrawing the rods by means of sliding wedges or clips, which allow the core to pass freely up but prevent its returning. The great advantage claimed for this system of boring consists in the speed obtained, work being done in months that formerly took years, and in the precision of knowledge secured by the sample cores of strata.

The diamond rock-borer has survived the epoch of mere experiment. Early last year 39 machines were either at work or (some) preparing to commence. Here are a few actual results:—At Garrick, ironstone was reached at 992ft in 54 working days; at Moorholme, 641ft accomplished in 48 days; at Fishbourne, coal reached at 434ft in 54 days; at Wollaton, 700ft accomplished in 48 days; at Loftus, 640ft occupied 60 days; at Ballymena, 558ft in 42 days; at Chowton, 802ft in 168 days; and at Beeston, 1008ft occupied 146 days. Mr A. Brogden, M.P., in an interesting lecture (September, 1874) on the Rampside boring near Barrow, cites a bore at St. Rees 1467ft deep, and one at Furness 1730ft deep, completed in 14 months. Now, what a sum such an implement would have saved the Clunes Consols Company, the Newington, or the Magdala, at Pleasant Creek.

As an instance (says the Grey River Argus) of the important results which sometimes come from humble and insignificant beginnings the following literal transcript of what may be described as the original deed of association of one of the most celebrated of the extensive quartz-mining companies in the Inangahua district, will be read as a curiosity. The claim was at one time held by twelve shareholders whose interests were equal, and the document is an agreement that it is advisable to apply for a gold-mining lease for the ground, and the contribution towards the expense of so doing is fixed for each shareholder:—"Angahoo Goldfield. October 9th, 1871. Wee the Holders off this Clame Do make a kall of £2 at prisint to Put it into a lace and tow Pounds mor in a month for tolls (tools?) and allso to Work it by tow min at prisint." Then follow the names of the shareholders, with the amount of the liability of each affixed. Although the "legal manager" has carried out his peculiar style of orthography in spelling the names of his co-adventurers, still, anyone having had an acquaintance with the Inangahua at the time mentioned will recognise among the shareholders, notwithstanding the unintentional disguise in which they are made to appear, the names of several gentlemen who have been associated with the rise and progress of the district, and who are now participants in the prosperity the early pioneers did so much towards bringing about.

## Curious Case of Arsenical Poisoning.

A most peculiar case of poisoning occurred in this city a few days ago, which, although fortunately unattended with fatal results, presented at one time a serious and even dangerous aspect. On Tuesday last Mr Von Mirbach was called in to see a young gentleman, employed in the Post-office, named Nicholls, who had then been ill some two or three days. The doctor found his patient very feverish and delirious, yet without any symptoms of ordinary fever. He prescribed for him, and on visiting next day, found him much worse, the delirium having become more marked and violent. Dr Mirbach then came to the conclusion that Mr Nicholls had been poisoned, but on inquiry could not discover that any article of food likely to cause poisoning had been partaken of by the patient. The second visit took place in the bedroom, and there the medical gentleman quickly discovered the cause of the illness. He noticed that the room was papered with a coarse-grained green paper, very commonly used. He immediately administered antidotes to counteract the effect of arsenical poison, and although they acted beneficially, Mr Nicholls was in a very dangerous condition for some time, owing to the quantity of poisonous matter that had been inhaled from the evaporation of the arsenical coloring of the paper, and the time that had elapsed before professional assistance had been sought. The lips and eyes were severely ulcerated, and the feverish symptoms, with delirium, very strong. The doctor took a piece of the paper, which had recently been put on the wall, and in the presence of Mr Brittain, chemist, analysed it. It was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic, the crystals being seen quite distinctly in the tube used for the process. It was found that from a piece of paper about three times the size of a man's hand sufficient arsenic was extracted to cause the death of an adult. We are pleased to say that under the excellent treatment of Dr Von Mirbach Mr Nicholls is progressing favorably, although yet scarcely out of danger. It is almost needless to state that the walls of the bedroom were immediately denuded of the obnoxious covering, and the place thoroughly cleansed. Strange to relate, two other gentlemen who were sleeping in the same apartment experienced no ill effects, but their beds were near the window, whilst that of the person poisoned was in a corner of the room where fresh air seldom reached.

This case, but for the clever discernment of the medical gentleman called on, would most probably have terminated fatally, and should act as a warning to the public to exercise care in the selection of their wall-paper. It is a matter of surprise that more cases of a similar nature have not occurred, as green is a favorite color for rooms, and always contains more or less arsenic. It may be mentioned that the French glazed green paper, which is properly pressed, is not dangerous, as from the nature of its preparation evaporation does not occur. It is the less carefully prepared and rough grained paper that should be avoided. Similar cases of poisoning have occurred but not frequently, and the one in question is the first we know of being recorded in this colony. The thanks of the public are due to Dr Mirbach for making the facts known.—New Zealand Times.

The long-pending wrestling match between Tyson and Robertson, the half-caste, was to have come off in Dunedin on the Queen's Birthday, but the latter did not put in an appearance.

The approaching session of the General Assembly is beginning to cause discussion, and the enforced absence of the Premier through illness gives ground for all sorts of surmises. Among others we note rumors to the effect that the Solicitor-General is busily engaged in drafting a new Constitution Act, which will include provisions for the abolition of Provincialism in both Islands. Vogel has, it is said, sent out notes of his views on the matter. Sir Donald McLean will lead the House of Representatives during Mr Vogel's absence. It is believed the Assembly will be asked to make the session short, passing merely the Estimates and necessary measures.

A point of great importance to many country settlers was decided at the Waste Lands Board last week. Mr A. Bathgate made an application to have the price of certain land fixed. This land had been taken up under agricultural lease under the Goldfields Act, by Mr David Smith, Frankton, and was subsequently exchanged for a deferred payments lease under the Waste Lands Act. The Board now decided that the applicant could get the land at 17s 6d per acre, less the amount of rents paid by him—all rents paid by him for three years previously being allowed for. In this case the price of land at 17s 6d per acre would have been £41 5s, and the amount paid in rent reduced that amount by £12 10s. This decision fixes the amount to be paid for deferred payment lands held under what are known as "exchange" leases, at 17s 6d per acre, less the rents previously paid.

A veritable Jeremy Diddler has been paying Lawrence a visit and victimising the tradespeople of that township. In giving warning that this amiable swindler has sought other fields, the Times says "he succeeded very well in Lawrence, having in the first place palmed himself off as a compositor, and thus obtained a few shillings. His next visit was to a minister of religion, who gave him an order to get a bed and meals at the Victoria Hotel. Thus equipped he betook himself to the hotel, and explained to the host that the order was a set-off for an old account between himself and the minister. This 'varlerer's' capacity for whiskey is very considerable, and, warmed with a few hot toddies, he related some of his unenviable methods of getting a living, and narrowly escaped the punishment which we trust he will fall in with before he completes his tramp through the gold-fields."

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

The Hon. the SPEAKER took the chair at 2 p.m.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

Mr BASTINGS said that before the business was proceeded with it would perhaps be necessary for him to make some explanation in reference to matters that had recently transpired. At the last meeting of the Council, he announced that he had undertaken the responsibility of forming a new Government. During the debate on the want of confidence motion, an opinion was very generally expressed that it would be conducive to the interests of the Province, and to the formation of a strong Government, if the honorable member for the Taieri could be induced to come to terms with himself, and amalgamate. In that opinion he (Mr Bastings) thoroughly coincided. At a meeting of those who supported his motion, the same idea was expressed, and accordingly an interview was held with the honorable member for Taieri, and that gentleman was offered the position of leader of the Government with the office of Secretary for Lands, and at a subsequent interview he was asked if there was any other position he would like to fill. The communications were of a most friendly character, but he regretted that the honorable member for the Taieri did not see his way clear to amalgamate with himself. Similar opinions had been expressed with reference to the late Provincial Solicitor, and he (Mr Bastings) waited upon that gentleman, who, however, declined to take any official or non-official position, but very kindly and graciously consented to conduct through the House those bills already introduced during the session. His next duty was to endeavor to form the best Government he could from amongst those gentlemen who had voted in favor of his motion, and he had endeavored to select gentlemen whom he considered eminently fitted for the posts they fill. All he asked for was that the House should give the present Executive a fair and impartial trial, and he believed if they did so, the members of the Executive would discharge their duties with credit to themselves and with advantage to the country. He would now briefly allude to the position the Government intended to take up with regard to some matters of public interest. The first matter which claimed consideration was the education question. It was not the intention of the Government to go on with the Education Ordinance already introduced, as they were of opinion that if there was to be any education tax it should not be a permissive one. He thought this matter of education deserved to occupy the serious consideration of the present or any other Government during the recess; for when they took into consideration the very enormous expenditure taken this year out of the general revenue—something like £55,000 in all—for the purpose of paying salaries and erecting buildings, it must be evident that the revenue of the Province could not stand the drain long. It was the intention of the Government to bring down resolutions following the action of last session in reference to asking a loan from the General Government for the construction of railways passed by the Council last session. It was also intended to ask for an extension of the deferred payment system; and he thought from what was shadowed forth by the head of the late Government there was a probability that this concession would be granted. The only other matter he thought it necessary to allude to was with reference to the Estimates. It would be necessary, on account of the rearrangement of departments, to print fresh Estimates. They would be brought down on Thursday or Friday evening, and the Government would be prepared to at once go into Committee of Supply. He would now move an adjournment until 7 p.m.

The Hon. Dr MENZIES explained that he was absent from the division on the want of confidence motion owing to circumstances over which he had no control. Had he been present he should have recorded his vote with the minority.

Mr M'DERMID regretted that the statement made by the honorable member at the head of the Government was not a very full one, although they could scarcely expect a very complete statement of policy at so early a stage. But he did not think there was any indication of a change of policy which would enable honorable members to say that they could support the present Government in preference to the last.—(Hear.)

Mr TURNBULL thought the honorable member for Port Chalmers had lost a great deal of that acuteness which had distinguished his career in the Council, or he must have seen that there was no question of policy, at all, but only a question of the ins and outs.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr FISH said that no doubt the policy of the Government would be developed, and, he trusted, to the satisfaction of members, as the session proceeded. The Government came before the Council as an untried Executive; and they only asked for a fair field and no favor. If it transpired during the progress of business that they were not fit to be trusted during the recess with the confidence of the Council, it would be the duty of members to eject them, and he was sure his colleagues and himself would willingly bow to the deliberate opinion of the House.

Mr REID believed it had been said that "circumstances altered cases."—(Laughter.) If that saying had escaped his memory, he would be forcibly reminded of it by what had transpired to-day. When he contrasted the conciliatory manner of the honorable member, Mr Fish, in his speech to-day, with the conduct of the same honorable member

twelve months ago, when he formed an Opposition to remove the members of the Executive at once; and declared they should not be allowed to retain office for a single day, he was forcibly reminded that circumstances did alter cases.—(Hear, hear, from Mr Fish, and laughter.) At that time, telegrams were sent to up-country papers, stating that "Reid had sold himself to the squatters;" and a great deal was said about an unholy alliance. But he (Mr Reid) would now say that, if ever the country had reason to be alarmed about an unholy alliance, it was at the present moment.—(Hear, and No.) Everyone knew who was pulling the wires in this transaction; it was no secret at all. As far as he was concerned, he would give every consideration to the measures to be brought down by the Government, but he must express his great astonishment at the very bald statement of policy just laid before them. They were told that the Estimates were to be reprinted; but what reason was given for incurring the extra expense which would thus be incurred? The only reason he could imagine was that the Government wished to keep up appearances. He had complained, and would continue to complain, that the present Government had got into office on false pretences; and the statements circulated throughout the country were utterly fallacious and groundless. The cry against the late Government was that they had failed in carrying out the public works, but he would, on some future occasion, take an opportunity of comparing what had been done in the execution of public works while he was in office with what had been done previously. He would not allow it to go forth to the Colony that an Executive of which he was a member had been bundled from office in disgrace because they had grossly mismanaged the public works. The only reason why the late Government had to retire was because the members of the present Government wished to enter into office.—(Applause.)

Mr LUMSDEN said that the grievances of Southland were urged so strongly as a reason why the late Government should be ejected, that he thought those grievances would play a prominent part in the remarks of the honorable member at the head of the Government. The honorable member, however, had not said a word about those grievances.

Mr GREEN disclaimed any knowledge of wire-pulling or log-rolling in connection with the recent want-of-confidence motion; and declared that if he thought any of his colleagues had indulged in such practices for the purpose of gaining seats on the Government benches, he would not hold office for a day.

Mr MACKELLAR thought the House could now fairly come to the conclusion, after the statement given by the head of the Government, that the present Executive had no policy at all, and that the vote of want of confidence was purely a personal question. The principal argument used during the debate on that motion was that the honorable member for the Taieri held too many offices, and had too much work to do; but now they found that the head of the new Executive had assumed the same number of offices, and in his opinion the work attached to those offices was quite as great, if not greater, than the work attached to the offices held by the head of the late Government. The Council might fairly come to the conclusion that the no-confidence affair was entirely and purely a personal matter. (Hear, hear.) It was simply a question of the unemployed. They were out of employment; they wanted employment, and they threw others out to get employment themselves.

Mr M'KENZIE denied that he had been influenced by any wire-pulling in the action he had taken in voting against the late Government.

Mr MOONV supposed that such a thing as wire-pulling was never practised in that House till last week, and he supposed the hon. member for the Taieri did not know what it was before. So far as he (Mr Moody) was concerned, he had not been moved by wires. There was only one change in the Government benches that he would advocate—namely, that the hon. member for the Taieri, who looked so disinterested in his present corner, should take his seat as Treasurer. He (Mr Moody) would be very much pleased to resign in his favor.

After some remarks from Messrs WOOD and TURTON, Mr BASTINGS replied, and the motion for adjournment was agreed to.

ALEXANDRA TOWN HALL SITE.

The Provincial Secretary moved—"That an address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, recommending that sections 2, 3, and 4, block XIV., Alexandra, be set apart as a site for a Town Hall."

Agreed to.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

Mr MACKELLAR—"That the letter of Mr J. Stuart to his Honor the Superintendent, dated 3rd May, 1875, relative to the construction of approaches to the ferry across the Kawarau River, be referred to the Private Petitions Committee."—Agreed to.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Mr BASTINGS moved the adjournment of the House until 2 p.m. on Monday. He explained that there was very little business on the Order Paper for next day (Friday) and that, moreover, the Government would be glad to obtain a little time to arrange business matters. On Monday the Government would bring down the Estimates, and all other necessary business. He had no doubt the Council would rapidly pass the Estimates, and that hon. members would be able to go home towards the latter end of the week.—(Hear, hear.)

The House then adjourned shortly before 3 o'clock, until 2 p.m. on Monday.

ITEMS BY THE MAIL.

LONDON, April 30.

Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, and Sir Gillory Pigott, Baron of the English Court of Exchequer, are dead.

A violent demonstration was made against Don Alphonso, who is residing at Gratz. The mob attempted to enter the villa. The police were called to protect him, and several rioters were arrested.

A terrible colliery disaster occurred on April 30th, in Staffordshire, by an explosion of coal gas in the "Talk of the Hill" mine. 30 miners were killed, and others wounded. At midnight 12 bodies were taken out, and 23 are still left, but it is not anticipated that any are alive.

Wildeck, the famous artist, has died in Paris, aged 110 years.

In a duel at Paris, between the editors of Le Union and Le Pays, both were wounded.

Paul Boynton is to make another attempt to swim the English Channel, and is to start from Griznez, on the French coast, and push for Dover. The day appointed is the 27th of May.

From Peru comes the news of the discovery of an immense deposit of guano, containing millions of tons.

A terrible increase in lunacy is reported amongst the inmates of the Liverpool workhouse, occasioned by the religious revival excitement.

Mr Gladstone and Lord Kinnaird are among Moody and Sankey's attendants.

A balloon for scientific purposes sent up at Paris reached a height of 28,000 feet. Three occupants were suffocated, and the recovery of the fourth is doubtful.

Sir Joseph Hawley, the turfite, is dead.

In London, Moody and Sankey held four crowded meetings. One was held in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and at the close of the address by Moody, thousands rose at his invitation to go into the street and work for Christ.

Another lot of Communists have been sent to New Caledonia in a large vessel—the Vai—and also a lot of free emigrants, the children of former convicts. The scene at the departure from Port St. Martin was very heartrending. The convicts were chained in couples, and execrations were poured on the heads of those who banished them. Many raged about between decks like wild beasts.

Bishop Selwyn has been inveighing against intemperance.

Archbishop Manning, in accepting office as Cardinal, has raised a discussion whether British subjects should properly hold such an office.

The Queen is likely to take steps at Court to discourage gambling, in consequence of recent exposures.

The Prince of Wales will be accompanied to India by Sir Bartle Frere. The Prince still suffers from the effects of his severe illness last year.

Dr Kenealy made a strong speech in moving for a Royal Commission in the Tichborne case, and said that the people of England were convinced that justice had not been done. He had received many letters from Americans to the same effect.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Texan advices continue to report robberies and murders by roving bands of Americans, and an intense feeling of indignation among the white settlers on the border at the continued outrages, which appear to be committed with impunity so far as the Government is concerned.

There are miners' troubles at Pennsylvania, and one or two have been killed.

Some steamboats caught fire at the wharf at New Orleans. The burning vessels were cut loose, and drifted down the river. The people jumped overboard, with great loss of life. The steamers were insured for 180,000 dollars.

A fire at Osh Bosh, near Chicago, burned over a square mile, and two millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. Two men were killed by falling walls. The fire broke out at Morgan Brothers saw-mill, burning that and half-a-dozen other saw-mills and shingle-mills. A hundred houses, all the printing-offices, the opera house, Beckworth and Adams's hotels, were destroyed. Hundreds of families were rendered homeless. Nearly all the business houses were burnt, including all the banks. There is not a dry goods store standing. The north side of the city was afterwards taken possession of by a mob of thieves, and extra police are on duty.

The Beecher-Tilton trial continues. The defence has been concluded. Mrs Tilton was not called.

Two passenger trains on the Baltimore Potomac Railway came in collision near the eastern branch. Both trains were badly wrecked, and eight or ten persons seriously injured. Both engines and four cars were demolished. The cause of the accident was one train running off a switch ahead of its time.

We have seldom to report the arrival of such a large quantity of drapery into this town in one week. W. Talboys, of the London House, has just received his splendid stock of Winter Drapery, Boots, and Clothing selected by himself with great care, from the largest stocks in Dunedin. In consequence of the arrival of his new stock, amounting to over £1800, he is obliged to extend his premises, and has opened out a show-room for millinery, underclothing, and ladies' boots. It is needless to state that since the arrival, the place has been thronged with customers to purchase the latest novelties; and the public would do well to pay a visit to this establishment, where a first-rate article can be bought at such prices as to defy competition. For particulars, see advertisement.—[ADVT.]

The Bible of the Future.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A Cincinnati paper gives the following specimen of what is to be the Bible of the Future. It is hoped that the whole work will be finished and ready for publication by about the same time when the two Revising Companies in England will have completed their task:—

GENESIS: CHAPTER II.

1. Primarily the Unknowable moved upon cosmos, and evolved protoplasm.
2. And protoplasm was inorganic and undifferentiated, containing all things in potential energy; and a spirit of evolution moved upon the fluid mass.
3. And the Unknowable said, Let atoms attract; and their contact begat light, heat, and electricity.
4. And the Unconditioned differentiated the atoms, each after its kind; and their combinations begat rock, air and water.
5. And there went out a spirit of evolution from the unconditioned, and working in protoplasm, by accretion and absorption, produced the organic cell.
6. And cell by nutrition evolved primordial germ, and germ developed protogene, and protogene begat eozoon, and eozoon begat monad, and monad begat animalcule.
7. And animalcule begat ephemeria; then began creeping things to multiply on the face of the earth.
8. And earthy atom in vegetable protoplasm begat the molecule, and thence came all grass and every herb in the earth.
9. And animalcule in the water evolved fins, tails, claws, and scales; and in the air wings and beaks; and on the land they sprouted such organs as were necessary as played upon by the environment.
10. And by accretion and absorption came the radiata and mollusca; and mollusca begat articula; and articula begat vertebrata.
11. Now these are the generation of the higher vertebrata, in the cosmic period that the Unknowable evolved the bipedal mammalia.
12. And every man of the earth, while he was yet a monkey, and the horse while he was a hipparion, and the hipparion before he was an oredon.
13. Out of the ascidian came the amphibian, and begat the pentadactyle; and the pentadactyle, by inheritance and selection, produced the hylobate, from which are the simiadae in all their tribes.
14. And out of the simiadae the lemur prevailed above his fellows, and produced the platyrrhine monkey.
15. And the platyrrhine begat the catarrhine, and the catarrhine monkey begat the anthropoid ape, and the ape begat the longimanous orang, and the orang begat the chimpanzee, and the chimpanzee evolved the what-is-it.
16. And the what-is-it went into the land of Nod, and took him a wife of the longimanous gibbons.
17. And in process of the cosmic period were born unto them and their children the anthropomorphic primordial types.
18. The homunculus, the prognathus, the troglodyte, the autochthon, the terragem,—these are the generations of primeval man.
- 19.—And primeval man was naked and not ashamed, but lived in quadrumanous innocence, and struggled mightily to harmonise the environment.
20. And by inheritance and natural selection did he progress from the stable and homogenous to the complex and heterogeneous—for the weakest died and the strongest grew and multiplied.
21. And man grew a thumb for that he had need of it, and developed capacities for prey.
22. For, behold, the swiftest men caught the most animals, and the swiftest animals got away from the most men; wherefore the slow animals were eaten and the slow men starved to death.
23. And as types were differentiated, the weaker types continually disappeared.
24. And the earth was filled with violence; for man strove with man, and tribe with tribe, whereby they killed off the weak and foolish, and secured the survival of the fittest.

Patience Rewarded.—An Ohio woman worked at odd times for nine years to piece a bed quilt containing ever so many thousand pieces, and then her husband seized it to blanket his mule, and said it saved him paying six shillings for an army blanket.

A Present Fit for a Queen.—It is well known that crowned heads and people of that sort invariably take all they can get in the way of earthly goods. A knowledge of this fact lately moved a person in Fulton, N. Y., to prepare a half-barrel of the soft and enticing compound called apple butter, and to despatch the same, as per address, to "Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Buckingham Palace, England." Such grateful and beautiful little attentions as this are what cement the bonds of humanity, and shed a soft light of toleration over the dreary pathway of existence.—New York Tribune.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing preserves the health so well as an occasional alternative in changes of weather, or when the nerves are unstrung. These Pills act admirably on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and so thoroughly purify the blood, that they are the most efficient remedy in warding off derangements of the stomach, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, and other maladies, and giving tone and energy to debilitated constitutions. All who have the natural and laudable desire of maintaining their own and their family's health, cannot better than trust to Holloway's Pills, which will restore and strengthen. These purifying pills are suitable for all ages, seasons, climates, and constitutions, when all other means fail, and are the female's best friend.



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Best Quality, expressly selected by our  
Mr. ARNDT, from recent Melbourne and  
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All the goods have been  
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FANCY COSTUMES—in Homespun,  
Melton, and other materials

JACKETS in Seal-skin, Beaver, Cloth,  
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HATS—Trimmed and Untrimmed—in  
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Fine Display

FLANNELS—Welsh, Saxony, Anti-rheu-  
matic, and Sciatica—in all colours

BLANKETS—Splendid Quality, all colors,  
and really First-class Value.

REPPES,  
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A Large and Well-selected Assortment.

The Ladies' Department of this  
Establishment is fully stocked with every  
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THE MENS' DEPARTMENT

Is more than usually replete with the Best  
Make and Material of Colonial Manufac-  
ture—every article being carefully selected  
with a view to suit the requirements of  
this district. It is, therefore, scarcely  
necessary to particularise.

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This branch is complete with every  
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S, MENS',  
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' BOOTS, SHOES,  
AND SLIPPERS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

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WATCHMAKER, IMPORTER,  
AND  
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,  
REES-STREET . . . QUEENSTOWN.

Orders executed and repairs made in  
both branches of the business by ex-  
perienced workmen.

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THOMAS GILMOUR  
Bids to announce to the public that after 1st  
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Between Cromwell and CARDRONA, leaving  
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Every exertion made to ensure punctuality.

Parcels carried at reasonable rates, and careful-  
ness in delivery, etc., to be depended upon.

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The Library contains an extensive variety of  
Books in every department of literature; and  
about £40 worth of New Works is expected to  
arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number  
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly  
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Annual subscription, £1 1s; Half-yearly, 12s  
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PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN,

has on sale a very large stock of all kinds of  
FRUIT TREES, from one to six years old; also,  
a large variety of Pines and other kinds of  
Forest Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Flowers; Agri-  
cultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

All orders well packed, free of charge.

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Fruit Trees of all sorts  
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Thorn Quills for Hedges  
Ornamental Shrubs in great variety  
Grass Seeds of all kinds  
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KINCAID, McQUEEN AND CO.,  
Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights, Found-  
ers, Blacksmiths, &c.

All kinds of castings in Brass and Iron.  
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.  
Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels;  
Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Wind-  
ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-  
iron Hopper and Sluice Plates. (punched to any  
size of holes), Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.  
Flour-mill Machinery.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power  
Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.

K. M'K. and Co.'s improved Wrought-Iron  
Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the  
best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

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corner of  
GEORGE and HANOVER STREETS,  
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The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention  
of residents on the Gold-fields to the excellence  
of accommodation he is enabled to offer to Coun-  
try Visitors, Travellers, and Boarders.

The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and  
centrally situated.

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AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,  
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES PATTERSON, late of Clyde, begs to  
inform his numerous up-country friends that he  
has leased the above hotel, which he has put in a  
thorough state of repair. He has spared no ex-  
pense in making this large and well-known house  
a comfortable home for boarders; and visitors  
from up-country will have every attention paid  
to their welfare. This Hotel is conveniently  
situated, being within a very short distance of  
the Railway Station.

Wines and Spirits of the best qualities.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,  
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Lithographed Show Cards, Bottle Labels,  
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RICHARD WILLIAMS . . . . . Proprietor.

R. WILLIAMS, having been appointed Agent  
for Cobb and Co.'s Line of Coaches, would as-  
sure the travelling public that their comfort and  
convenience will be attended to with that strict  
attention which has already secured to the Vic-  
toria such a liberal patronage.

Families and Travellers visiting Lawrence will  
find every accommodation, and receive the best  
attention, at this old-established hotel.

A new building has recently been erected  
which considerably enlarges the accommodation,  
and enhances the comfort of visitors. The addi-  
tions comprise a suite of Private Apartments,  
commodious Bedrooms, a large Commercial  
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one of the largest and most comfortable hotels  
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There is also an extensive range of Stabling  
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"LOOK THEN INTO THY HEART  
AND WRITE."

THE above sentence read carefully will tell all  
that I can in a thousand lines, it ad-  
mits itself admirably to a large number of cases  
continually coming under my treatment.

Many who "Look into their hearts" at the  
reading of this advertisement, and who ponder  
over it, will say, I know I should write, for I  
have a great secret there in my heart, hidden  
deep down, and I fear every day something will  
shortly shew itself by some plain symptom and  
make that secret known to my fellow men, and  
cause me to be pointed at as an object of pity or  
scorn.

"Look into thy heart" and say is it not better  
for me to seek aid and get relief by writing to  
one man in whom I have confidence, with whom  
my secret is safe, and whose aid and counsel  
will cause my life hereafter to be happy, making  
me say with the proverb—"Rejoice, O, Young  
Man, in thy Youth."

"Look then into thy heart and write,"  
for hundreds have written to me when it  
has been too late, and who, in place of having  
"Children like olive-bronches round about their  
table," have their homes desolate, and feel it a  
reproach upon their manhood to live.

"Look then into thy heart and write," and  
remember that "As thy days, so shall thy  
strength be," and that by writing down your  
case, no eyes but my own see it, that relief men-  
tally and physically can be given to you and  
that in place of sinking into a dishonored and  
premature death, you can feel that, in the words  
of Wordsworth—"An old age serene and bright,  
and lovely as a Lapland night, shall lead thee to  
thy grave."

LOUIS L. SMITH.

N E R V O U S N E S S,  
DEBILITY,

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In all the above cases, arising from errors  
and the yielding to the passions, no time should  
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Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, re-  
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Books written by Dr L. L. Smith,

Post free; postage stamps,

Means of Prolonging Life . . . . . 1s 9d

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Do do do No. 2 1s 9d

Weakness and Sterility . . . . . 3s 0d

Medical Almanac, 1875 . . . . . 6d

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dan-  
gerous, than affections of the respiratory organs.  
The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and  
influenza may always be radically removed by  
Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly re-  
move any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve  
any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried  
breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office  
with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their  
purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all im-  
purities, and fortify the system against constitu-  
tion, asthma, and similar complaints.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills  
for correcting the ailments incidental to females.  
They may be taken with safety for any irregu-  
larity of the system, as they remove all cause of  
maladies, and so restore, by their grand purify-  
ing properties, females of all ages to robust  
health.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are fre-  
quently getting out of order, and require some  
suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's  
Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity  
and certainty. They do not distress the system,  
or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigo-  
rate the digestive organs. They gently excite  
the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to  
perform their functions efficiently, and act upon  
the bowels without griping or any other annoy-  
ance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they  
cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they  
entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and  
biliousness.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first  
departure from health! all may do so by taking  
Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction.  
In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and  
muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,  
coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the  
earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as fever-  
ish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all dis-  
eases of the skin, may be immediately checked,  
and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which  
may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses  
of one, two, or three nightly, according to the  
age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is  
soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better  
adapted than any other remedy for all external  
ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to  
disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when  
neglected, to become seriously diseased. When  
nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach,  
warns us that digestion is not proceeding pro-  
perly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function,  
give strength to every organ, speedily remove  
all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches,  
and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a  
highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also  
disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnatu-  
rally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken  
in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their  
cooling and purifying properties.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints  
should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills.  
They act most energetically on the glandular  
and absorbent system, purify the blood, and  
impart a vigour which age or other causes may  
have temporarily taken away. They excite the  
kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimu-  
late the absorbents to remove the fluid already  
collected.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known  
in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from what- ever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

\* \* \* There is a considerable saving by taking  
the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients,  
in every disorder are affixed to each box, and  
may be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand)

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